Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism – closing note

1 **General information**	
1.1 Title	Closing note of an outbreak of *Candidatus* Arsenophonus phytopathogenicus in Germany (Saxony-Anhalt)
1.2 Executive summary	In 2018, an official survey on *Candidatus* Arsenophonus phytopathogenicus (syndrome basses richesses) was conducted. *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* plants were sampled and the vector was caught with nets. The pathogen was identified with molecular methods (nested-PCR) from plant material and from the vector at 3 locations. Official phytosanitary measures have been taken and a more intensive survey was carried out for 2019. **<u>Update 2019:</u> An official survey was carried out in which *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* plants were sampled and the vector was caught with nets. As a result, both syndrome basses richesses (SBR) and the vector *Pentastiridius leporinus* were found to have spread slightly in the district in which SBR and the vector were detected for the first time in 2018. SBR and the vector *P. leporinus* were found on sugar beet and previous year's beet fields. In addition, positive detection of the cicada on a non-crop land was reported for the first time in another district.** **<u>Update 2022:</u> In the course of further intensive surveys, it could be determined that SBR and its vector *P. leporinus* have been spreading continuously in Saxony-Anhalt since 2019 (approx. 15 km/year). Two districts of Saxony-Anhalt are strongly affected. In other districts, the spread has been moderate so far and has only been observed at isolated locations. It can be assumed that the thermophilic vector and SBR will spread further in Saxony-Anhalt with the increase of mild climatic conditions. In 2023, the surveys are being continued in Saxony-Anhalt.**

	Due to the establishment of the pest and its vector in many parts of Germany and the limited effectiveness of control and containment strategies, official measures no longer appear useful. Thus, *Candidatus* Arsenophonus phytopathogenicus is not classified under Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.
2 **Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons**	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
2.2 Official contact:	Florian Kunze, Tel: + 49 39 46 47 7517, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 **Location**	
3.1 Location	In Saxony-Anhalt
4 **Reason of the notification and the pest status**	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the pest in part of the territory of Germany, in which its presence was previously unknown.
4.2 Pest status of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Present: only in specific parts of the area concerned
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Present: only in some parts of Germany
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present: only in some parts of Germany
5 **Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism**	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Pest related official survey.
5.2 Date of finding:	28-08-2018
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 07-09-2018 Vectors were caught with nets, suspicious plants were sampled.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau (LLFG) – Dezernat Pflanzenschutz Strenzfelder Allee 22

	06406 Bernburg Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	16-11-2018
6 **Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – production area: field (arable, pasture) Other plant, part of a plant or plant product
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* (100 ha)
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* (6 pce) Six plants have been tested positive. The number of infested plants on the 4 plots is unknown. *Pentastiridius leporinus* (2 pce) The vector was caught with nets on a winter wheat field, where sugar beet was cultivated in the previous year.
6.4 Vectors present in the area.	*Pentastiridius leporinus* The vector was found to be infested.
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Parts of the plants in the field showed symptoms.
6.6 Source of the outbreak.	Presumably by infested vectors.
7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established. - Early uprooting of the sugar beets followed by intensive soil working - Crop rotation (not always with winter wheat) - Advice to use uncultivated land for some time to reduce the vector population **Due to the establishment of the pest and its vector in many parts of Germany and the limited effectiveness of control and containment strategies, official measures are no longer carried out.**
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	16-11-2018

7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.4 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.5 Specific surveys.	Yes, a more intensive monitoring is planned in Saxony-Anhalt for 2019. **<u>Update 2022:</u> In 2023, the survey is being continued in Saxony-Anhalt.**
8 **Pest risk analysis/assessment**	Pest risk assessment exists (Express-PRA). The Express Risk Analysis was revised in 2019 with the result that the pest is no longer classified under Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2018/2031.